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The Argus

And Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering Record.

VOL. 1. RAT PORTAGE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1883. NO. 6.

The Argus

And Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering Record

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S. S. SCOVIL, M. D., C. M.,

Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office and residence: Main Street, next door to Manning, McDonald, McLaren & Co's store, Rat Portage.

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E. W. THOMSON, C.E.,

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, Land Broker, Valuator. Office, 344 Main street, Winnipeg.

MINING STOCKS AND CLAIMS

Bought and Sold. E. W. Thomson, 344 Main street, Winnipeg.

RAT PORTAGE.

Adamson & Rankin, Bankers and Gold Brokers. Collections made. Drafts issued on Winnipeg, Toronto and New York. Mining Stocks bought and sold.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Sittings of the Third Division Court of the District of Thunder Bay will be held at the Court House in Rat Portage, in the said District, on the following dates:—August 29th, September 26th, October 29th, November 28th, December 27th, 1883, and January 30th, 1884.

FRANK J. APJOHN, Clerk.

Rat Portage, Ontario, July 30th, 1883.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that

Parties Found on Islands or Lands

IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS,

Issued by the Crown to and held by the Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, Limited,

WILL BE PROSECUTED

Unless they have authority from the undersigned.

JOHN MATHER, Manager.

Keewatin Mills, Sept., 1883

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINTON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Books, Stationery

—AND—

FANCY GOODS!

Office Supplies, Draughtsmen and Surveyors' Goods, Wall Papers, Etc.

WINNIPEG PAPERS!

Daily and Weekly, always on hand.

Seaside, Nickle and Robertson's Libraries a Specialty.

LINTON BROS.,

Opp. Rideout House.

RAT PORTAGE.

WHO ARE Van Buskirk, Sewell & Seaton?

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

This celebrated Oil is the safest and best for family use. Its essential qualities are:—

Absolute Safety!

Perfect Burning Qualities!

Freedom from Disagreeable Odor!

LIGHT—No matter how small a quantity of oil you burn, see that you get the safest and best. It is false economy to buy common coal oil when Pratt's Astral Oil can be procured for a small difference in price. No accident, directly or indirectly, has ever resulted from its use.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT!

Nothing is more trying to the eyes than an unsteady or flickering light. Hence students, professional men, and all who require a soft, mellow and steady light, invariably use Pratt's Astral Oil.

Safest and Best for Family Use!

PRATT MANUFACTURING CO., New York, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers. Price 65c per gallon, imperial measure.

BAKER & CO.,

ONE PRICE CASH STORE

RAT PORTAGE.

Kobold & Bro.,

BUTCHERS

—AND—

Provision Merchants

They have now on hand a large and varied assortment of

Fresh Meats, Vegetables Provisions, etc.

As they are now receiving live stock daily, their customers can always count on obtaining the

VERY CHOICEST OF

FRESH MEATS

Which they make a Specialty!

NOTE—Just moved into new store, Main St.

Thompson & Palmer,

BUTCHERS

—AND—

PROVISION MERCHANTS

Beg to notify the public that they have made arrangements for receiving cattle, sheep and pigs, as live stock during the season. The first instalment of live stock has been received, and the firm are in receipt of fresh meat daily.

—BEAR IN MIND—

FRESH MEAT DAILY

At Thompson & Palmer's!

Leave your order and it will be punctually attended to.

TEAMING.

ALL ORDERS

For Teaming Freight, Wood, etc.,

Promptly filled by applying to

ROBERT MURPHY,
Corner Matheson & Second streets.

SELECTED POETRY.

MILLIONAIRE AND BAREFOOT BOY.

'Tis evening, and the round red sun sinks slowly in the west;
The flowers fold their petals up, and the birds fly to the nest.
The crickets chirrup in the grass, the bats flit to and fro,
And tinkle tankle up the lane the lowing cattle go;
And the rich man from his carriage looks out on them as they come—
On them and on the Barefoot Boy that drives the cattle home.

"I wish," the boy said to himself—"I wish that I were he."
And yet upon maturer thought, "I do not—no, sirree!
Not for all the gold his coffers hold would I be that doffer there,
With a liver-pad and a gouty toe, and scarce a single hair;
To have a wife with a Roman nose, and fear lest a panic come—
Far better to be the Barefoot Boy that drives the cattle home."

And the rich man murmurs to himself: "Would I give all my pelf
To change my lot with yonder boy? Not if I know myself.
Over the grass that's full of ants and chill with dew to go,
With a stone bruise upon either heel and a splinter in my toe!
Oh, I'd rather sail my yacht a year across the ocean's foam
Than be one day the Barefoot Boy that drives the cattle home."

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

A Fertile Soil and Beautiful Scenery.

Footprints of the Early Jesuit Missionaries—Scene of a Massacre Two Hundred Years Ago.

The Toronto Canadian publishes the following interesting narrative from the pen of Mr. H. T. McPhillips, of Winnipeg.

A few weeks ago, having occasion to be in Rat Portage, I was invited by the genial captain of the tug Enterprise to take a trip to Fort Frances, an invitation which I cheerfully accepted, having long desired to see the beauties of the Lake of the Woods, and learn the truth regarding the Rainy River country. Accordingly, on the evening of August 9th, we left Rat Portage, bound for Fort Frances, among my fellow passengers being Rev. Father Allard, O.M.I., of Selkirk, Capt. Looney, American Lumber Commissioner, and his secretary, Mr. Frank Merkel, an American Journalist.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

While not wishing to belittle the grandeur of the scenery of the St. Lawrence, the Chaudiere, the Ottawa River, and that which meets your gaze as you journey from Collingwood to Port Arthur by the northern channel, I must express the opinion that no where in Canada can an equal be found to the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River and Rainy Lake for magnificence of scenery.

Leaving Rat Portage we turned to the right skirting the northern shore of Coney Island, which lies close by the main land, and proceeding by the eastern channel were soon out of sight of the city, and wending our way in and out, right and left, among countless islands. Here and there we met Indians in their bark canoes, laden with berries, which they were bringing to the city to dispose of, there being an ever increasing demand for fruit at that place, affording a source of revenue to the natives. The delight of the passengers at the scenery which met their gaze was unbounded. Only those who had seen the Thousand Islands knew what it was to behold anything approaching it. But here we had not a thousand islands, but tens of thousands, varying in size from a wigwam upwards. Now we pass a rock shaped like an inverted saucer, covered with moss of divers hues, and through crevices in which here and there spring a stunted growth of green shrubbery; again an island thickly studded with trees, affording evidence of the great fertility of the soil, among these latter being Bigr Island, a portion of which is comprised in the Rainy Lake Lumbering Company's limits, the rest being farmed by the Indians. A great many of the islands, however, are unfit for settlement, being nothing but rock, some towering up for hundreds of feet. Their chief wealth consists or is supposed to consist in their mineral stores, which, as yet, are comparatively undeveloped. Gold-bearing quartz is to be found on most of them, as also silver and other metals. But it will take some time before these precious metals will be obtained in paying quantities. As a summer resort the Lake of the Woods will, in the near future, have no equal. Its beautiful islands and bays, its boating and fishing facilities, are all that pleasure-seekers can desire. On the second day we passed

MASSACRE ISLAND,

where, some two hundred years ago, Father Anneau, a Jesuit Father, and twenty-four companions, were massacred by the Indians, among the victims being one of the nephews of Verandrye, the discoverer of the Red river country. Another of his nephews was of the party, but not being on the island at the time escaped. About nine o'clock a. m. next day we cast anchor in a beautiful bay on the north side of

GARDEN ISLAND

in American waters, in order to allow two of our passengers to disembark; and after having gone on shore and experienced the delight of being on American soil, and drinking the health of the President of the United States in something stronger than mere Adam's ale, we started again on our journey. We were now nearing the traverse or wide portion of the lake, and judging from indications we were about to have a stormy cruise for an hour or so. And so we did, our boat being pitched and tossed about on the waves like a cork; but with a good pilot at the helm, a thorough seaman for a captain, and a brave crew, we had no fears, and at one o'clock we were safe in the mouth of the Rainy River, on our right being Minnesota and on our left Canada. The distance from this point to Fort Frances is something like ninety miles, at which latter place we arrived at four o'clock the next evening.

RAINY RIVER COUNTRY.

The land on either side of the Rainy River, more particularly on the Canadian side, is high and slopes gradually back. It is thickly wooded and very fertile, some portions having been cultivated for the last forty years, yielding each season a large average per acre of vegetables and grain. I have not seen, I must say, a section of country more suitable for a poor man to settle in than the country I speak of. The land is not hard to clear, the timber being mostly of a soft nature, consisting for the most part of poplar, spruce and pine. A few oak and elm trees are to be found, but these latter need not be touched, as their wide-spreading branches afford shelter to cattle, and also give a beautiful appearance to the river front. Quite a number of settlers have taken up claims there lately, and soon the whole riverfront will be occupied. As for

RAINY RIVER,

it needs to be seen to be appreciated. It is considered one of the finest streams in America. It certainly has no equal north of the International boundary. Girded on each side by high banks, and dotted here and there by beautiful islands, for beauty it has no equals. As we near Fort Frances we pass

THE RAPIDS,

of which there are two, one called the Long Sault and the other the Manitou. The first is some two miles long, and only the most experienced pilots are able to navigate it. We were fortunate in having a pilot thoroughly acquainted with the channel, who brought us safely through. At the southern extremity of this rapid in what is called the Big Shute, above which only a very strong pressure of steam can land a boat without the aid of ropes. We were forced, on this occasion, to resort to this latter means, most of the crew and all of the passengers going on shore, and assisting the Indians, who generally come to the aid of boats at this point. At the Manitou rapids we had to repeat the operation. We were then four miles from Fort Frances, at which place we arrived at the hour above stated.

FORT FRANCES

is situated on the bank of the river, just at the falls. It consists of about thirty-five houses. A saw mill was built there in 1874 by one Fowler, who subsequently sold out to the Rainy Lake Lumber Company. There are four or five stores in the town, a resident English Church minister, a blacksmith shop, etc. There is not, as yet, a baker, tailor, doctor, lawyer, or even an hotel in the town, though there are a number of boarding-houses. A Hudson Bay post has been established here some 45 years and is situated on the bank of the river immediately opposite the falls. Mr. Crow, the Hudson Bay officer, is a Norwegian by birth, but has been so long in this country that he will pass without any trouble for a Canadian. He invited Father Allard and myself to his house during our stay, and the Rev. Father tells me he is very kind to him on every occasion he visits the country.

A CANOE RIDE.

The next day after I arrived at Fort Frances I procured a canoe and the assistance of two half-breeds and proceeded up the river to Rainy Lake, a distance of about two miles from the Fort, intending to call upon the Indian agent, Mr. Pither, and shoot the rapids on my way back. We paddled up the stream at a good speed, past McCoskrie's Castle, past a large steamer which has been lying sunk in the river for some years, and which cost over $100,000 of the people's money, and turning to the left and crossing a small bay, arrived on the shore of the point which separates the river from Rainy Lake, and at the southern end of which is situated the Couchiching Rapids. The men then portaged the canoe across the point, while I called upon Mr. Pither, and learned something of the country and its capabilities, as well as a brief history of himself. With regard to the country, Mr. Pither spoke in the most flattering terms. The soil was excellent, and the climate was less severe than in many parts of Canada. He took me to see his garden, and I must say the display of vegetables which met my gaze was ample proof of the fertility of the soil and the adaptitude of the climate for the production of all kinds of vegetables. His farm consists of 160 acres, 40 acres of which are under crop this year. Mr. Pither is a native of Montreal, and has been in the country some thirty-nine years. He first went to York Factory, in the service of the H. B. Co., and from thence to the Saskatchewan, and from thence to Fort Frances. He left the service of the H. B. Co. in 1869, since which time, with the exception of a short interval, he has been in the service of the Dominion Government. He has built a comfortable frame house and outbuildings, and appears to love immensely his secluded home by the shores of the Rainy Lake. Speaking of the Indians, he said they were much more industrious than the half-breeds, and, as a rule, laid by sufficient of their crop for the next year's seeding, something which the half-breeds invariably fail to do. The Indians hereabouts are all Catholics, and are, as stated before, visited once a year by a priest from St. Boniface. Where Mr. Pither's house now stands, once stood a small house from which the N. W. Trading Co. used to watch the Indians, as they approached by the lake, when the two great trading companies were at loggerheads, and from this point also a very fine view is afforded of Rainy Lake, which extends northwest about thirty miles, and eastward about twenty-five, and is studded with islands of much the same character as the Lake of the Woods.

SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.

This was my first ride in the treacherous canoe—treacherous, I mean, to those who don't understand the management of one—and though I had my misgivings as to the actual result of the enterprise, still I thought my chances were quite as good as that of my captain and mate if we should happen to reverse, and I advised them I would stay by the ship. Having launched our canoe I took my seat in the bottom at the middle while my trusty crew plied the paddles. We first proceeded out into the bay until we got opposite rapid No. 1, and then turning round, facing it, made a dash for the seething waters. It took only an instant to land us below the rapid, over which we plunged at a terrific pace, and proceeded on our way to Rapid No. 2. The shooting of the first rapid is a trifling matter compared with shooting the second, and while a mere novice at rowing may run the first, the second is not adapted for mere landlubbers to trifle with. But on we go down the river, and rounding a small island which lies in our path, we find ourselves already above the rapids. Strong men are said to grow pale at times, and while my crew seemed to assume a perfectly non-committal appearance, I confess I felt a tinge of anxiety steal over me, lest I might have to look up a clothes wringer, as I had on a subsequent occasion in Rat Portage. But there was nothing for it now but to face the danger; and so smoking a cigar, as if I didn't care a cent, we bounded down the river, and in a moment were in the midst of the boiling, rushing waters of Couchiching rapids, our frail canoe pitching and tossing like a feather, now down in the trough of the sea, now upon the crest of a wave, until finally we were landed on the placid waters of the bay beneath, and were proceeding on our homeward journey. A few minutes afterwards it was my disagreeable duty to put ashore opposite McCoskrie's Castle, Fort Francis, and pay off my crew—the small sum of one dollar covering the bill of costs.

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.

There is a man named Nicholas Chandler residing at Fort Frances, who is in the vicinity of one hundred years old. In the war of 1812 he was taken prisoner by the Americans at Detroit, and held for a few days, in order that he might not carry news of the doings of American troops to the English lines. He says they treated him well. He acts as interpreter to the Indian Agent. His sight, as might be expected, is failing him. He has been in the Rainy River country the most of his life.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

On the morning of the 13th we were booked for home, so I wended my way towards the wharf, were lay our good tug Enterprise, with her flag floating in the breeze. Bidding adieu to many of my new made friends, I stepped on board, and at 10:30 we started on our return journey. It was a beautiful morning, and as I looked back upon the little village, high upon the banks of the river, flanked by tall trees, clothed in their greenest garb; the falls over which the water came rushing from the river above; the river bed from whose silvery bosom rose innumerable rocks, some moss-covered, some barren, I could not but contract a love for Fort Frances and its surroundings. After a run of twenty-four hours, during which we were delayed some time, we arrived at Rat Portage on the afternoon of the 15th.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Three inches of snow fell in Franklin County, Maine, Saturday.

Pittsburg clergymen are crusading against Sunday newspapers.

The liabilities of Coleman Bros., of Boston, are said to be over $40,000.

Inland revenue returns in Toronto for last September were $94,101.92.

There were 12 births, 8 marriages and 10 deaths in Belleville last month.

The Toronto School of Medicine opened last week for the winter course.

Efforts to find Millard, the missing Cleveland lawyer, are unavailing.

Proctor & Son, corn millers, Newcastle, Eng., have failed. Liabilities $150,000.

Vital statistics in Hamilton for the past month: Births, 87; marriages, 17; deaths, 55.

General Hancock, U. S. A., is reported to be seriously ill with disease of the kidneys.

E. Blendalain, Vice-Consul of Italy, has collected $338 to aid the sufferers by the Ischia disaster.

Alfred de Musset's brother's widow has left a legacy of 175,000 francs for a monument to the poet.

Lord Coleridge's salary is over $40,000 a year while the Chief Justice of the United States receives 10,000.

While in America Pere Hyacinthe will be the guest of Cyrus W. Field and the Hon. E. B. Washburn.

It is rumoured at Washington that Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer will shortly resign.

The Molson's Bank is contesting the public sale of Hodgson, the defaulter's, property, by the sheriff.

Much harm has been done to grapes, tomatoes and vegetables generally by frost in the vicinity of Montreal.

Isaac Buchanan, at one time one of the most active Canadian politicians and an authority on finances, is dead.

The Western Union Telegraph Company last year declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on a capital stock of $80,000,000.

The directors of the Nationale Bank, Quebec, have again agreed not to pay any dividend for the past six months.

James Stubbs, of Morris, while engaged hewing timber, was accidently struck and his ear almost severed from his head.

Statistics show that New York eats $5,000,000 worth of oysters a year. Philadelphia $3,500,000, and Boston $1,750,000.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, the English beauty who is coming to this country to take the conceit out of Lily Langtry, is a widow.

The West York election case is to be appealed. The necessary deposit has been made by the petitioners, and the appeal filed with the Registrar of the Court of Appeal.

It is estimated that the profits of the English carrying trade exceed $375,000,000 every year. A large part of this money is earned in carrying to and fro the exports and imports of the United States. This is undoubtedly the direct result of the operations of the United States tariff.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.		
Winnipeg	Leave	7 00 a.m
Rat Portage	Arrive	2 35 p.m
"	Leave	3 25 p.m
Port Arthur	Arrive	7 30 a.m
GOING WEST.		
Port Arthur	Leave	3 25 p.m
Rat Portage	Arrive	8 15 p.m
"	Leave	1 55 p.m
Winnipeg	Arrive	8 00 p.m

The Argus

AND

Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering RECORD

RAT PORTAGE, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1883

THE "MAYOR" OF RAT PORTAGE.

Since election day the question has been frequently asked—not who is the Mayor of Rat Portage, but who are the potent individuals who run, or, to use, perhaps, a more expressive and recent word, who "work" that wonderful institution. Everybody knows that Mr. Walter Oliver is what is called a "Mayor"; everybody knows how fond he is of the designation; everybody knows that for the mere pleasure of seeing his name in print or in writing with that generally honorable affix, he is at all times ready to sign any document put before him, no matter how inconsistent or ridiculous may be the nature of it, or how far, in fact, it gives the direct negative to something he signed the day before. Indeed, we all know that next to being called "Mayor," Mr. Walter Oliver is content with the exposition, like a celebrated prototype of his some years ago in Montreal, who, after serving his appointed term, never inserted an advertisement in the local papers of a house to let or for a servant without telling parties to apply to Mr. Seraphim Rodier, Ex-Mayor. It was only a short time ago that one of Mr. Oliver's friends at a convivial gathering proposed his health as Ex-Mayor of Rat Portage, and if reporters present wrote the truth, Mr. Oliver felt so proud of being recognized even to that extent that he made the speech of the evening in response. Well, Mr. Oliver has now been Mayor of Rat Portage for about fourteen months, and it is about time people enquired seriously what he has done during that period to entitle him to the respect and confidence of the citizens in his public and official capacity. A man who is so proud of his position as he manifestly is, ought to have done something to justify the encomiums he is continually passing upon himself. It is a fact, we believe, that several Council meetings have been held and several by-laws have been passed—there was one we believe imposing a dog-tax and they were so intent on carrying that out that the tax tags were actually ordered and expressed from Winnipeg so that His Worship might have the inexpressible pleasure of exhibiting and counting them at a council meeting! There was an assessment roll made out, a Collector and half a dozen other officials appointed. But to this hour not only has no single by-law been carried out but the collection of taxes, except in a few instances, quite explainable, has been found impossible. Not one dollar has Mayor Oliver and Council ever had to expend in street improvements. Yet he has been profuse of his complaints because others have done what he has been unable to do. The grading of Main street so far as it has progressed, has provoked in him nothing but sneers and attempted sarcasms. He whined like an infant for weeks because, as he said, Frank Gardner had caused a solitary boulder from the street to be rolled out of harm's way on to the Oliver property. He whined during successive rain storms that the street improvements had been purposely designed to turn the flow of water on to the said property. He is continually declaiming that his side of the street is the Manitoba side, and that in some occult and impossible way, the sidewalks, such as they are, were built with Manitoba money! In fact, his vagaries are becoming so painful and so incessant that it is high time his friends took him in hand and prevented his being made every day, and in fact almost every hour, a butt and a tool for his enemies. His last exploits we submit fully justify us in declaring that, so far as holding anything like a representative position, or being in any sense qualified to speak for even a section of his fellow citizens, Mr. Oliver's day is past, and past irrevocably. A day or two before the election, when it became known that the Winnipeg Field Battery was being ordered to Rat Portage for duty during the polling, Mr. Oliver declared in the presence of several citizens that the act constituted an insult to the people. On the day before the election the Winnipeg Free Press arrived here containing a written protest addressed to Col. Kennedy by Provincial Secretary Hardy, of the Ontario government, against the despatch of troops into the Ontario District of Algoma. It was then that influence was brought to bear upon "His Worship" to the extent that he telegraphed to Winnipeg urging the despatch of the troops in the interests of threatened disorder! It was then that, notwithstanding he regarded their despatch as an insult the day before, he discovered that their presence was now absolutely necessary to the preservation of the peace! The following from the Toronto Mail indicates not obscurely the parties who "worked" upon His Worship's delightful innocence and why the thing was deemed necessary at that juncture of affairs:—

"To-night, FEARING THAT FROM THE ACCOUNT GIVEN BY MR. HARDY'S LETTER IN THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS it might not be considered necessary for the military to come, Mr. Walter Oliver, Mayor of the town, A LIFE-LONG REFORMER, (!!!) telegraphed to Col. Houghton: to forward the troops at once. What will the Globe or the Grit press have to say now?"

And on the evening of the election, which was, as all know, one of the most peaceable and orderly ever held in Canada, and during which the troops to their intense disgust were shut up in a church, as in England on a like occasion they would be confined to their barracks, "His Worship" capped the climax of his inconsistency and absurdity by sending an address to Col. Kennedy and the departing troops ON BEHALF OF THE CORPORATION AND CITIZENS (!!!) of Rat Portage, thanking the Colonel for his cheerful response to his "Mayor" Oliver's request for the attendance of the corps, and saying further:

"THE SOLDIERLY CONDUCT OF THOSE UNDER YOU DESERVES THE HIGHEST PRAISE, AND I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THEIR PRESENCE HAS CONDUCED TO THE GOOD ORDER THAT HAS PREVAILED IN THIS OUR TOWN! Peace and quietness has always been our desire, and I hope that to-day will show that, while desirous of that, we do not forget that the greatest benefit we can receive will be the speedy settlement of the boundary question, which we have to day asked for with no uncertain voice. Wishing you and your corps, of which you may well feel proud, a safe return. (Signed)

WALTER OLIVER, Mayor."

Now, what the decent, orderly and character-valuing people of Rat Portage want to know is who were the intriguers and tricksters who worked upon Mr. Oliver's credulity to the extent of making him libel the town and go back on his indignant remonstrance of the day before when he described the proposed despatch of the troops here as an "insult!" Who persuaded him that their presence conduced to good order, when it is notorious that not an attempt at disturbance was made from the beginning to the end of the polling? Who induced him to say that he among the other electors had asked that day for a settlement of the boundary question with no uncertain voice, and how far was his voice certain or uncertain, anyhow?

We have exceeded our limits and must leave unsaid for the present much that we are disposed to say, but before concluding we must record our conviction that the time has arrived for permanently discrediting Mr. Walter Oliver as in any sense a representative man of the people, or indeed any fraction of the people of the town of Rat Portage. He is not a Liberal or a Reformer or a Grit, but a weak tool in the hands of Norquay, Truthful James or any other man who can flatter his vanity and get him to certify to any absurdity so that he can sign himself, "Walter Oliver, Mayor."

THE FIELD BATTERY OUTRAGE.

The Toronto Globe of the 6th inst. says:

"Manitoba Mayor Oliver, of Rat Portage, insulted his own municipality by consenting to present to the commandant of the Field Battery a public address before he took his departure back to Winnipeg. We do not believe his fellow-citizens will agree with him in thus publicly admitting the necessity for the presence of the active militia. The proceeding was disgraceful to all who took part in it.

It was not "Manitoba Mayor Oliver" who really made the address: It was the John A.-Norquay Miller Shields-Bailey-Rideout crowd speaking through him and using him as their tool. That's about the size of it, and its so convenient to have a tool they can call a Reformer, isn't it! It looks so nice to have it said in the Toronto Mail that it was "a life long Reformer" who asked for the troops, who saw the necessity for their presence, and who in thanking them for their services could say that Rat Portage had that day asked for a settlement of the Boundary question with no uncertain sound, meaning thereby a Miller—Plummer sound. The guileless innocent did all he was bid and his reward is as far off as it ever was save and except the one consolation: that he has signed himself once more "Walter Oliver, Mayor." Well there are some people in the world who are easily and cheaply gulled and Walter Oliver is one of them.—ED. ARGUS.

The Toronto Evening News, which is the afternoon's issue of the Mail, in referring to the calling out of the Winnipeg Field Battery says:—

"The Winnipeg Field Battery wasn't needed at Rat Portage, and nobody thought it would be. The sending of it now stands as an unnecessary and wanton outrage, and no matter what Mr. Mowat's friends may have done, it is certain that they have not equalled that piece of Norquay idiocy."

London Advertiser:—Mr. Norquay, in ordering the Field Battery out to overawe the Ontario officials at Rat Portage during the day of polling, did what the law does not authorize. The operation of the statute is confined within the limits of Manitoba. It does not extend east of the meridian of the northwest angle at most, and it is very doubtful whether the law has any operation beyond the limits that Manitoba had at the time the act was passed.

MR. KAULBACK, who was recently unseated for Lunenberg County, Nova Scotia, has been re-elected for the Commons over his twice defeated opponent Mr. Keefler.

SIMON J. DAWSON, M.P.

Mr. S. J. Dawson, M.P. for Algoma, passed through to Winnipeg on Tuesday last, no doubt intent among other things on thanking the Norquay Government for their promptitude in despatching troops to preserve the peace in his Ontario constituency on election day. It is a new experience for Mr. Dawson, however, to see troops sent from one Province to another, or for the latter of that, to employ them within any province to act either as peace preservers or vote controllers. But Mr. Dawson is a man who does not stick at precedents, nor is he particular about consistency. He ought to know by this time, however, that his Algoma constituents are not quite the dummies he takes them to be, and that after the experience gained on the 28th September he stands a very poor chance of being again pitchforked by the chamberemaid's gang into the representation—or misrepresentation—in the Dominion Parliament of people with whose interests and sympathies he has proved himself to possess nothing in common. Mr. Dawson, like Joey B, may be "sly, sir,—devilish sly," and may think he can go on hoodwinking the electorate and serving himself over their shoulders for an indefinite period, but he will find the whirligig of time bring about its revenges and that he will have to submit to the political decapitation to which his persistent tergiversation will eventually consign him. His conduct on the boundary question cannot too often be brought to the notice of the people of Algoma. It should be kept before their eyes continually that when a member of the Ontario Legislature from 1873 to 1878, he was not only a supporter but a warm admirer of Mr. Mowat's Government. He claimed at that time that the western boundary of Ontario extended to near the Lake Winnipeg; that the award of the Arbitrators was therefore unjust because it did not give Ontario all the territory to which it was entitled to: that Ontario owned the lands to the west and north held by France at the fall of Quebec; that the territory hitherto in dispute, but now in Ontario's possession, was occupied by the French, and was not then claimed by the Hudson Bay Co.; that the pretensions of Ontario were not new, but had been held by successive Conservative Governments of Old Canada, and were urged by Sir George Cartier and Hon. W. McDougall against the Hudson Bay Co., when a settlement was made with that Company by the Imperial and Dominion Governments in 1869. No more persistent stickler for Ontario's rights in those days than Mr. Simon J. Dawson; but unfortunately, in 1878, the people of Algoma, under the influence of hallucination, returned him as their Member to the Commons, and from the moment a change came over the spirit of the Dawsonian dream. He became dazzled with the effulgence shed from the Treasury Benches, or fired with the idea of a new Province, or a new Lieutenant-Governorship,—we do not know which—and his second session found him asking for a committee to enquire "whether the arbitrators had found the true legal boundary," and he claimed that "the Western boundary was a line drawn due north from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi"—a line which would strike the shore of Lake Superior at Silver Islet!

Nevertheless when, in 1881, Sir John Macdonald moved the third reading of the Bill for extending the boundaries of Manitoba so as to make in fact that was the intention, if not the legal scope of the Bill, a portion of the Ontario District of Algoma, Mr. Dawson moved in amendment "that the then" (and present) "Eastern boundary of Manitoba prolonged to the Northern limit of that Province should be the boundary line of the said Province on the East!" Where in the name of common sense after the exhibition he has recently made of himself in Rat Portage is Mr. Dawson's consistency? Up to the Lyon-Plummer campaign he had never held openly that Rat Portage or any portion of this territory was included in Manitoba. In fighting for Mr. Plummer, however, he has unquestionably drifted into Norquayism, and, by consequence, into hostility to his own Province, as evinced in no uncertain way when his co-adjutors brought the Winnipeg Field Battery here to coerce Ontario's electors into submission.

Mr. Dawson may be grave, may be subtle, may be farseeing, may be prophetic, but as a politician he is as uncertain as a will o' the wisp, and we submit a most erratic guide for the electors of the great constituency of Algoma, which he once hoped to turn into a separate Province, in order that, like Mr. Oliver in relation to a distinguished position created last year at Rat Portage, he might have the honor of signing himself as the first Lieutenant-Governor of a domain with which his name has been for some years largely, and on the whole, perhaps, not discreditably identified, save in relation to matters treated on in the foregoing.

HAD the Dominion government the fixing of the polls in Algoma with John Shields to run a train load of navvies and make them vote at every poll between Port Arthur and Keewatin, their idea of a pure election would be fulfilled. That was the way Dawson obtained his majority in 1882.

The Waterloo Chronicle very appropriately says:—

"Algoma has spoken with no uncertain sound. She says Mowat must go—on maintaining the rights of Ontario.

"VARENNES."

WE do not hear anything decisive from Winnipeg about protesting the election of Truthful James for Varennes; but, if Mr. Gillespie is the man we take him to be, he will claim the seat and go on, at the earliest moment, with the easy duty of disqualifying the new Attorney General. It is no secret here, whatever it may be in Winnipeg, that the summary political extinction of Mr. Miller will be received with much satisfaction by, at least, two of Mr. Norquay's colleagues in the Cabinet, as well as by most of the moderate and respectable Winnipeg Conservatives who have no sympathy with political overreaching. The truth is that within the ranks of the Conservative as well as of the Liberal party, there is a point to which aspirants may not of their own motion go. That point Mr. Miller exceeded in passing when he got himself nominated for the Attorney-Generalship in advance of a constituency; and now that he has been returned for Varennes by the most barefaced fraud, it is time the Legislature were purged and the Attorney-Generalship found its way to more scrupulous hands. Tricky politicians, of the kidnapping stamp, cannot long succeed in the bracing climate of Manitoba, made up, as a contemporary said last year, principally of ozone and enthusiasm—particularly enthusiasm.

THE Ontario Government have frequently been charged by the opposition with having declined to refer the boundary question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for settlement. They never refused to join in such a reference. Mr. Mowat, in one of his papers on the subject, not only consents to it, but lays down the conditions on which he consents. One of these is that the question submitted shall be the validity or invalidity of the award of 1878. This is a reasonable proposal, and in taking his stand upon it Mr. Mowat will find himself backed up by the great majority of the people of Ontario. If other parties want to test our title to our northwestern district, the way is open to them to do so. Meanwhile the obvious duty of the Government is to continue the occupation and administration of the territory, and we have no doubt that this duty will be discharged with vigour.

AMONGST the list of 300 millionaires who are residents of New York as published in the World, are the names of Sir Roderick Cameron and Mr. Erastus Wiman. Sir Roderick, who was the son of a Hudson Bay factor, was born in Glengarry County, Ontario, and was for some time in business in Hamilton. The other Canadian is Erastus Wiman, a native of Toronto, who graduated from the Globe office, commencing life as a printer on the magnificent sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week! He is now the head of a great agency business extending over a continent, the chief spirit in a vast telegraph combination, and though named among the millionaires of the metropolis, has not failed to do a good work for his native city in the free baths which he presented to the citizens.

ELSEWHERE we publish an interview with Mr. G. R. Pattullo on the Algoma election. Mr. Pattullo is in a position to speak positively regarding the inner details of the campaign; his statements of fact may be relied on; and his opinions are carefully formed. It is decidedly a cause for congratulation that Algoma was spared the humiliation undergone by Muskoka of appearing, through the machinations of a disreputable gang, to elect a candidate opposed to the general tenor of public opinion in the constituency. As we have already stated, the existence of the Mowat Government did not depend upon the return of Mr. Lyon for Algoma, nevertheless, the victory gained was a very important one in every respect.—Winnipeg Free Press.

THE elevations of the Canadian Pacific route through the Rocky Mountain range are now fully established. The highest elevation is at the Summit, being 5,300 feet above sea level, and close upon 3,000 feet lower than the highest level on the Union Pacific, and 2,000 less than on the Northern Pacific. Medicine Hat is 2,100 feet above the level of the sea, Calgary is 3,100, Padmore 4,100, and the summit of the valley of the Rockies through which the Canadian Pacific Railway will run is 5,300 feet, or nearly a mile higher than Lake Ontario, and consequently we experience, at all of the above places, greater extremes of heat and cold than in Ontario.

THE Ontario Government have responded favourably to the petition of the residents of the township of Oliver to have a public road made to the Kakabeka Falls on the Kaministiquia, and a large number of men are now at work upon it. The cataract referred to is one of the most beautiful sights of a highly picturesque country, and the new road will not only afford access to it, but open up the district for settlement. As the election is over there can of course be no political object in carrying out this much needed improvement.

The Ottawa Citizen blames the Ontario government for delaying the Algoma election, but has never raised its voice in protest against the illegal action of Mr. Mousseau in making away with the Jacques Cartier writ, putting off the election while he "fixed" the county, and then holding the election on a new writ. Does the Citizen imagine arrant hypocrisy like this is not observed and condemned by honest men!

THE anti-Ontario, pro-Blue and Bi-Blood organ at Ottawa a few days ago said: "Nobody was surprised at the election of Mr. Lyon." Indeed. Then our cotem. the Progress must have had a surprise party of its own. Here is what it said the day before polling:—

"But while victory is as safe and certain as to-morrow's sun, our friends must not miss a single vote. We want, not a majority merely, but a slashing one—one that will forever settle Mowat's brigadiers in these parts."

THE EXPOSITOR claims a majority of 250 for Mr. Lyon in Manitoulin. There are still four polling subdivisions to hear from, which will increase the majority of the Liberal candidate, which at present is 145.

A reward of £100 is offered for the arrest of George Warden, secretary of the London and River Plate bank, London, Eng., who, it was announced Wednesday, had absconded. It was stated yesterday morning that the bank had lost from £50,000 to £100,000 by his defalcations, but its surplus is sufficient to cover all its losses. Warden was also manager of the bank.

The Queen's

RAT PORTAGE,

Lake of the Woods.

THE PALACE HOTEL!

THE GREAT

SUMMER RESORT

This hotel is situated on Main street, and commands a fine view of the Bay. It is a new hotel, plastered and thoroughly fitted up from ground to roof.

The "Queen's" is especially suitable for the accommodation of tourists and visitors, and every preparation is being made for their comfort and convenience.

The "Queen's" cannot be excelled in the Northwest.

A more beautiful summer resort than Rat Portage cannot be found in which to spend the summer months, nor a better hotel than the "Queen's" at which to put up.

The "Queen's" has a bus connecting with every train for the convenience of its guests.

JAMES GORE,

Proprietor.

Rideout House

RAT PORTAGE,

The Great Summer Resort

This commodious hotel has lately changed hands and been fitted up in first-class style with all the latest modern conveniences.

THE BEST TABLE IN THE NORTHWEST

CHOICEST BRANDS

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

Strict attention paid to the comfort of guests.

WATT & FLAGER,

Proprietors.

THOS. SUTLIFFE, Manager.

The A1 Hotel

THE

LAKE VIEW HOUSE!

This hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered and plastered, and is now open for the convenience of the public.

The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars will always be kept.

Best House in the Portage for the accommodation of the travelling public.

Board by the Day or Week.

DUCHAIN & DREWRY

PROPRIETORS.

VERMILLION HOTEL.

MR. GEORGE DEIBY

Has opened a first-class hotel at Vermillion Lake, the station, where he has good accommodation for the travelling public.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS

Are prepared for all trains east and west.

HATS, CAPS

Ready-Made Clothing

—AND—

SUITS TO ORDER!

M. NICHOLSON,

The Tailor,

Baker's Old Stand, Main St., Rat Portage.

WALTER OLIVER,

CONTRACTOR,

Dealer in Lumber, Building Material, etc.

RAT PORTAGE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to several correspondents we have to state that our material having arrived we hope soon to have all arrangements made for placing the ARGUS in a position to engage in the regular business of receiving orders for advertisements subscriptions and job printing. Those who have asked for contract rates for advertisements will be duly communicated with by our Manager, who will also be prepared to receive subscriptions.

Argus Eyes.

G. R. Pattullo went to Port Arthur on Tuesday.

J. J. McDonald is still in town. He goes east immediately.

Rev. Mr. Halstead conducted services in Garfield Hall on Sabbath last.

Rev. Mr. Tibb preached an excellent sermon to young men on Sabbath evening last.

Mr. Gore, of the Queen's, is building a first class wine cellar and bonded warehouse.

Judge Lyon left for a brief visit to his family and friends in Eastern Ontario on Tuesday.

The Rev. Canon O'Meara is expected to conduct services in Garfield Hall on Sabbath next.

Reeve Holmes is erecting a neat little cottage on Prospect Hill for Frank Ap'John and his bride.

D. K. Brown, journalist and explorer, has been ill at the Queen's for some days. He is on the mend.

Which of the six will get that timber limit, is now the question among sundry Plummer supporters.

The foliage around Lake of the Woods is just now specially beautiful and the prospect is delightful.

Charles McKenzie, brother of the ex-Premier, passed through en route for Winnipeg on Monday.

The Progress rooster faced backwards last week. He was probably looking for his hole after the Algoma defeat.

A part of the ARGUS plant arrived on Monday and a new office is being erected for the paper. It has come to stay.

Anderson, Shields, Huntly, Cosgrove, Bailey, et al—all gone—"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note as they to the station were hurried," &c.

Mrs. Pither, Fort Frances, and Miss McCrinnon, Hamilton, left for the former's home on Saturday. They were delayed here several days waiting for the boat.

Several matrimonial alliances are said to be on the tapis. Among them that of a prominent local barrister. Toronto and Winnipeg each claim the honor of possessing the lucky fair one.

One prominent Rat Portager is said to have celebrated first the election of Miller, then the reported election of Plummer, and next the actual election of Lyon. Who could be more accommodating?

His Worship screams for the "Manitoba side" of the street to be finished. Why don't he finish it then? Where is that $1,000 voted by Norquay's Government a few days before the election? Where, oh where?

Some idea of the attractiveness of Rat Portage as a summer resort may be formed from the fact that though the Lake of the Woods is nowhere more than 90 miles across in any direction it contains 18,000 wooded islands.

Messrs. Davy and McCarthy, Government and Section B. Eengineers, were entertained to a farewell oyster supper at the Bodega on Saturday night last. A. Matheson and Mr. Sutherland filled the chair and vice-chair respectively, and a pleasant time was spent.

Following are the officers of Knox Presbyterian Church, elected at the recent annual meeting: A. Matheson, chairman; W. L. Baker, Sec.-Treas.; A. Carmichael, T. Gardner, J. K. Brydon, Walter Oliver, committee; T. Findlay, R. Nicholson, auditors; Fred. Cook, R. Linton, collectors.

AN EXAMPLE.—The Rev. Mr. Tibb is having soil laid in front of the new Church and Manse on Prospect Hill, with the intention of laying out a garden in the spring. We hope in the course of a year or two to find this charming locality covered with pretty houses and gardens. Their is not a lovelier view in the whole Northwest than is to be had on Prospect Hill.

POSTPONED.—We understand that by arrangement between Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q. C. and Attorney-General Miller, the trial of Messrs. McKay, Mulligan and O'Brien, on the charge of breaking in the door of the so-called Manitoba lock-up at Rat Portage, has been postponed for a fortnight from the 16th inst., by which time Mr. McMahon will have returned to Winnipeg, after having finished his duties as Crown Prosecutor at the Elgin Assizes.

GOING AHEAD.—We understand General Superintendent Egan has signified his intention of moving the C. P. R. Company to make a grant for improving the street between the Railway Depot and the town the work to be under the supervision of the Reeve and Council, who purpose entering upon additional ameliorations in this direction before winter sets in. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Holmes for the interest he has shown on behalf of the public since he entered upon his Reeveship.

THE "REAL ESTATE" business not having proved lucrative this summer, Mr. E. M. Rideout is said to be prospecting for fresh fields and pastures new in the vicinity of Thunder Bay, where he hopes to get a C. P. R. contract if, indeed, he has not got one already. If Mr. Rideout carries one half the energy into the contracting busines that he did into the recent contests he ought soon to make his fortune. Unfortunately we could not agree with him or, to put it more correctly, perhaps he could not agree with us, and his energy was lost to us without any appreciable or visible advantage to him.

THE MANITOBA POLICE.—Some three or four of this force, have we are informed been withdrawn during the present week, and it is said to be the intention of the Norquay Government to make further reductions. If the expense of their pay and keep is defrayed by the Dominion Government, one can understand the force being kept here, but we much doubt if the taxpayers of Manitoba will approve of any charge on this account appearing in the estimates presented to their Legislature next session. The total charge for these men at $2.50 a day and board, cannot be much less than $2,500 a month—a serious item against a depleted treasury.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY

The Young Lyon's Roar.

Rat Portagers Enjoy a Good Genuine Old Bon Fire.

The victory of Mr. Lyon, Liberal candidate in the recent contest in Algoma, was celebrated Saturday night by an immense demonstration. A huge bonfire had been set up on Prospect Hill, near the Ontario court house in the afternoon, and this together with sky rockets set the town ablaze about 8 o'clock, and soon the whole population had assembled to enjoy the celebration. On motion the reeve, H. T. Holmes was elected chairman. Mr. G. R. Pattullo was loudly called for to respond on behalf of Mr. Lyon and the Government. His speech was received with tremendous applause and the allusions made to the extraordinary, but unsuccessful efforts, made by the opposition candidate and his friends to defeat Mr. Lyon elicited the most enthusiastic approval. He referred to the victory as the greatest that had been achieved by the Liberal party of Ontario for years and heartily acknowledged the aid of many of the best Conservatives in Rat Portage. During the recent contest it had been prophesied that so soon as the election was over the representatives of the Ontario Government would be withdrawn, but they were here yet and they have come to stay. On the other hand, the representatives of the Dominion Government seemed to have already folded their tents and silently stolen away. They had gone to Ottawa to claim their respective rewards in the shape of new timber limits and other valuable considerations, which rightfully belonged to the people of the disputed territory. The celebration closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Queen, Mowat, Lyon, Hardy, Pattullo and the Reeve.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

W. D. Lyon, Esq., Stipendary Magistrate for Ontario, the Recipient.

On learning that it was the intention of W. D. Lyon, Esq., Ontario Stipendary Magistrate, to go on a brief visit to his friends in the east his friends here determined to prove their appreciation of his worth as a citizen and public official by tendering him a banquet and presentation. The time was very short, only about forty-eight hours, but it was sufficient to bring together a large and representative gathering of Rat Portagers at the Queen's Hotel on Monday night, and to secure a handsome purse for presentation to Mr. Lyon. The Reeve, H. F. Holmes, occupied the chair, and Mr. Wm. McKinnon, councillor (Manitoba), the vice-chair. After an excellent repast, and the Queen had been toasted, the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and read to him the following address:—

To. W. D. LYON, Esq.,
Stipendary Magistrate,
Rat Portage, Ontario.

SIR,—Your friends having learned that you proposed to enjoy a brief and well-earned holiday, by a visit to your family and friends in the east, have embraced this opportunity, on the eve of your departure, to express their sincere regard for, and high esteem of, you, in both your private and public capacity.

For nearly five years you have lived amongst us, and have discharged the delicate and responsible duties or Stipendary Magistrate under the most trying and difficult circumstances, and you require no stronger testimony to the prudence, wisdom, and efficiency of your administration, than the assurance that you have never before stood higher in the respect of your citizens, and enjoyed more fully their confidence than you do to-day. It is because of this, and because we desire to pay a tribute to your honest, sterling worth as a man, a citizen, and a public official, that we have assembled here to-night to bid you good-bye, to wish you a pleasant visit to your family and friends, to hope for your safe return, and to ask you to accept this inadequate token of the sentiments entertained toward you by the people of Rat Portage. You will be good enough not to measure the extent of our goodwill by the length of this purse, for you are well aware that recent unfortunate circumstances have rendered it impossible for many of your friends here to contribute who would otherwise have been foremost in doing so. The limited time also at our disposal has prevented a more general effort being attempted. We feel assured, however, that you will, under the circumstances, accept the will for the deed.

With renewed expressions of regard and high esteem, we are, on behalf of your fellow citizens, most respectfully,

H. F. Holmes.
Wm. McKinnon.
T. A. Findlay.
John McQuarrie.
Walter Redden.
Norman Montgomery.
Walter Oliver.
Frank Gardiner.
James Doherty.
James Gore.
And Seventy others.

Accompanying the above was a purse containing $141.00 in cash,—the gift of the citizens.

On rising to respond, Mr. Lyon was enthusiastically received. He expressed his thanks with deep emotion, and reviewed his career in Rat Portage. He promised renewed earnestness in his endeavors to work for the benefit of the town and district, and prophesied a bright future for both. He hoped soon to be with them again, and would never forget their kindness of to-night. Brief speeches were subsequently made by the Reeve, Mayor Oliver, Rev. Mr. Tibb, Pattullo, Matheson, McKinnon, McQuarrie, Gardner, Doherty, and others, after which the gathering dispersed with "Auld Lang Syne," and "God Save the Queen."

MR. J. S. COOLICAN, of Winnipeg, has received a package of medals for distribution to a number of members of the Winnipeg field battery who took part in the recent Rat Portage campaign. It is pleasing to see that the heroic conduct of our citizen soldiers under such trying circumstances have been properly appreciated, and we trust they will loose no time in calling on Mr. Coolican for their badges of merit. The leather of which they are composed is said to be a very superior article.

QUERY.—If "The Mayor" talks of little or nothing but hydrants now-a-days, is it quite fair to say he is afflicted with water on the brain.

ALGOMA ELECTION.

Further Light upon the Details of the Campaign.

Mr. G. R. Pattullo Makes Recital of the Facts.

Failure of the Muskoka Brigade Tactics—Mr. Norquay's Rat Portage Round-up.

From the Winnipeg Free Press.

Having learned that Mr. G. R. Pattullo, Commissioner for the Province of Ontario, was in the city for a day or two last week, a representative of the Free Press called upon him at the Grand Union to request an interview with special reference to the election contest just closed, and the important Liberal victory gained in Algoma. Mr. Pattullo at first promptly and firmly declined to be interviewed, but by dint of persuasion he finally yielded, and, in reply to a series of questions asked, gave the following graphic sketch of the Algoma election:

A MEMORABLE CAMPAIGN.

"Yes, the contest was one of special importance, and the campaign perhaps the most memorable that has ever taken place in the history of the Province. As presented to the electors, the issues were of the highest importance. The settlement of the boundary question, and, on the part of the Opposition at least, the fate of the Mowat Government were held to depend largely upon the result. All parties to the contest realized this, and they exerted themselves accordingly. I say all parties, because the contest was not confined, as is customary, to a struggle between the Government and Opposition in the Provincial Legislature. There were four chief contending forces. The Mowat Government, as represented by Mr. Lyon, was pitted single-handed against the combined active and powerful influences of the Dominion Government, the Government of Manitoba, and the Opposition proper in the Ontario Legislature. The latter, although naturally first, was in reality last and least—a mere supernumerary to the other two. The Ottawa and Manitoba forces managed the campaign and made the fighting; Mr. Meredith and his contingent lagged and lurked in the rear, but they stood ready to claim the victory, which alone they were powerless to win. In this respect Premier Norquay's tactics were manly and honorable compared with those of his ally Mr. Meredith. The former and his colleagues entered the field in person and presented their case to the electors; the leader of the Ontario Opposition shrank from the conflict himself and relied for success upon the devious ways and doubtful methods of the motley horde of sappers and miners, of political sutlers and camp-followers, who were sent from Ottawa to repeat, if possible, the whelsale electoral debauchery that gave them a temporary success in Muskoka.

"That the Ottawa Premier and his colleagues attached the utmost importance to the success of the Opposition candidate in Algoma is beyond doubt. Early in the season several of the chief Conservative contractors and timber licensees in the Algoma district met the Premier at Ottawa to confer about the campaign. His deep anxiety and earnest desire were expressed to these faithful favorites in the form of a peremptory order that

"ALGOMA MUST BE CARRIED,"

with all that this implied. Pursuant to this order, a meeting of the faithful was held subsequently at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, the leader of the opposition being, as he was throughout the entire contest, privy to these arrangements, but only in a sort of secondary supernumerary sense; the Ottawa Premier was the real motive power and guiding spirit. There the plan of the campaign was perfected, the ways and means provided, and the marauding force elected. Thenceforth Mr. Meredith and his colleagues in the Provincial Legislature were hidden from public view behind the big tent, the very heavy trunks and other impedimenta of the Ottawa Government's enormous force of contractors, civil servants and special electioneering agents. Sir John himself assumed supreme command, with his Quebec colleague, acting Minister of Railways Pope, as chief of staff at the capital. The latter it was to whom were forwarded by Wilkinson and others of the invading forces earnest appeals for new railway surveys and sundry other public improvements calculated to catch unwary Algoma voters. But this same immaculate Quebec Minister, entrusted (and not for the first time) with the management of an Ontario Provincial election contest, had a personal representative at the scene of conflict, and during the contest the solicitude of this zealous nephew of his uncle for the interests of the lumbermen, boat owners, mining explorers and all classes of electors having the remotest dealings with the Ottawa Government, was very marked and active. In some cases this solicitude was exercised in the form of official pressure, which was calculated to allay or suppress opposition in others, by profuse promises of new considerations, it stimulated to increasing friendship and activity for the Opposition candidate. Even a newspaper fell before his talismanic influence, and having very suddenly "changed its tone" was thenceforth "worked" like a dray horse for Minister Pope's friends!

THE MANITOBA FORCES.

"It is true that the members of the Norquay Government were in Algoma during the campaign ostensibly on behalf of their candidate in Rat Portage. But it must be borne in mind that the latter election was merely a part of the Algoma contest. It was resolved upon and brought on at the same time, with the sole object of aiding the Opposition candidate against the Mowat Government and the cause of Ontario. No candid observer can doubt this. There were certain elements in the constituency, notably the French and half-breed, that could not be relied on to help Meredith unless through the influence of Norquay. Hence the purpose of the dual election upon the same day. So that you see the so-called Rat Portage election was only an incident of, an adjunct to the more important contest in Algoma. But it greatly strengthened the Opposition to the Ontario Government's candidate.

"You ask who constituted the outside marauding force on behalf of the Ottawa-Norquay-Meredith combination. Your space will scarcely allow an enumeration; nor can I recall the complete list, but here are a few of them: Premier Norquay, Attorney-General Miller, Provincial Secretary Sutherland, Minister of Agriculture LaRiviere, Minister of Public Works Brown, Johnston, M. P. P.; Shields, McDonald, Anderson, Short, Bulmer, Fuller, all timber licensees; Wallace, M.P., Clarke, Bennett, Marshall, Orange brethren; Kirwan, Cosgrove, Huntley, Tupper, Sheppard, Wells, and an almost innumerable host, home and foreign, of canvassers, agents, cattle buyers, fruit tree pedlars, insurance agents and other active promoters of Manitoba's cause and candidates.

A LA MUSKOKA.

"This enormous force, backed by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, and the Opposition led by Mr. Meredith at Toronto, hoped to carry the election by fraud and force. The campaign was to have been a repetition of that in Muskoka. The same management, largely reinforced, hoped to succeed by the same methods in Algoma. But they failed. Why? Because their coarse, vulgar and corrupt methods had been exposed; their purpose and plans were fully understood from the outset, and they were not permitted to carry them out. They were thwarted by the firm determination of the friends of the Liberal candidate and Ontario's rights that the election must be a fair one, and that fraudulent voting should not be permitted. Mr. Lyon's friends knew what had been done in Muskoka; they knew what had been done also in the last Dominion election for Algoma. They had seen a special train leave Winnipeg filled with a promiscuous crowd of passengers, many of whom had no votes, but all of whom voted and not a few of them at each polling place along the railway line. This special train had on board two Dominion Cabinet Ministers, Bowell and Caron, and in their presence, if not with their cognizance, was this shameless electoral fraud perpetrated; and that too under the immediate personal direction of the same Dominion Government contractors and timber licensees who were most conspicuous in the contest just closed.

NO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

"There is not the slightest ground for the allegation that a large Conservative vote was disfranchised because there were no polling places between Rat Portage and Port Arthur. From reading the Eastern Conservative papers, one might be led to believe that the intervening 300 miles of uninhabited woods were full of voters who for the past ten days had been wandering about looking for polling booths and crying aloud for some place to cast their votes. But it is exceedingly doubtful if there are more than forty bona fide voters scattered along that entire district, and nearly, if not quite all of them, voted either at Keewatin, Rat Portage, Murillo, or Port Arthur. But an excellent proof that no injustice was done this district, by having no polling places there, is the fact that, although the outside press have complained loudly about the alleged disfranchisement of Conservative electors, Mr. Dawson, M.P., did not dare to suggest this point in the presence of the Provincial Secretary or other friends of Mr. Lyon at any public meeting held in the Disputed Territory, where the real facts were familiar to the electors present. The truth is that Mr. Dawson would have been laughed at had he spoken about this matter at home as his outside friends of the press have written about it.

RAINY RIVER.

"Yes, the Conservatives, I observe, claim that they would have had a majority if polls had been opened at Rainy River and Fort Francis. This is simply an impudent and foundationless pretence. If there is a Conservative majority at these points, why did Attorney-General Miller fail to open polls there in the Rat Portage election? A fair vote at Rainy River and Fort Francis would have given Mr. Lyon a majority of between forty and fifty, and it was doubtless because they knew this that the Plummer agents made such desperate efforts to prevent the friends of Mr. Lyon from going up there. By having the polling booths in their own hands and by the use of bogus ballot papers, of which they had pockets-full, they hoped to stuff the ballot boxes and thereby secure a majority.

RAT PORTAGE.

"About the Rat Portage election I personally known but little. It had the appearance of being a high carnival of electoral debauchery. Were it not so fraudulent, the farce was so broad as to be amusing. Having lassoed the "free and independent" electors from the highways and hedges of Winnipeg, they were duly "rounded up" at the railway station to be ready for the special (stock) train. But here there was a provoking delay of several hours, and it is said that the cow-boys found the utmost difficulty in keeping the herd together. Many were, of course, thirsty, and with a long and weary night's ride before them their thirst must be quenched. This gave no end of trouble, but they were finally got together and off, and next day were duly delivered at the Miller stalls without a solitary loss!

THE "ARGUS."

"They did: they destroyed the week's edition of the Argus, which had been sent out on this train, but it is said on excellent authority that they also destroyed two gallons of high class Conservative principles (Bodega brand) the personal property of Manitoba's Premier, who had very thoughtfully brought along the not very little "brown jug" to provide for emergencies!

THE C. P. R.

"No, I do not think that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or its chief officers, interested themselves in the Algoma election. There is no good reason why they should have done so, for the Mowat Government has been exceptionally progressive in is railway policy; and I am assured, moreover, that it is the fixed determination of the C. P. R. Company to refrain entirely from taking part in politics. It is no doubt true that the railway was made use of to some extent in the interest of the Opposition candidate by partizan officials and others, who, through the Government, or as contractors, engineers, etc., have now, or have had in the past, quasi connection with the Company. But the latter could not well prevent this, and cannot fairly be held responsible therefor.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

"While Mr. Lyon's friends would have been specially pleased to get the majority in the West end of the district, this being the Disputed Territory, they are exceedingly gratified that they have done so well. There is little doubt indeed but that they did poll an actual majority of legal votes at Keewatin and Rat Portage, and it is absolutely certain that at least three-fourths of the resident property-holders and business interests of Rat Portage were represented by Mr. Lyon's supporters. But it ought to be borne in mind that in all former elections the Disputed Territory gave an immense Conservative majority. In the Dawson-McDougall election it was between four and five hundred. On Friday last it was reduced, and in spite of at least that number of bogus votes at Keewatin, to 41.

"Undoubtedly the presence in the district of the Hon. Messrs. Pardee and Hardy and the able and convincing addresses delivered by them greatly strengthened the Liberal cause, and their full effect will be more apparent in the future. The Liberal party in Algoma emerges from the recent struggle stronger, more united and more hopeful than ever before.

THE "PARTIZAN OFFICIAL" CRY.

"True, I notice that my participation in the late contest has been objected to by the Conservative press on the ground that I am at present a public official. This criticism is without force. I have been invited by the Government to perform certain public services of a temporary character in the Disputed Territory, but I have not thereby divested myself of the duties and responsibilities of a journalist and a warm adherent of Liberal principles and the Liberal party. From time immemorial it has been customary for Governments of both political parties, in Canada and elsewhere, to avail themselves on special occasions of the temporary services of legal, journalistic and such other friends as may be considered useful; but it has never been deemed necessary that the gentlemen thus honored should thereby cease their ordinary avocations, or sink their political proclivities. Thomas White, then of the Hamilton Spectator, and now M.P. for Cardwell, was, during the time of the Sandfield McDonald Government, engaged as an emigration agent; Mr. Joshua Blackburn, of the London Free Press, has repeatedly performed important public service for the Government of the day; yet neither of these able gentlemen and prominent journalists ceased to perform their editorial duties, or to fight, whenever need be, the political battles of their party. Why should I? If this were expected of me, and especially in presence of a contest so important to my native Province as that through which we have just passed in Algoma, the Premier and his colleagues, as well as my friends elsewhere, need not be assured what my action would be and that no personal considerations would induce me to remain long under such a restraint."

Having thanked Mr. Pattullo for his long and interesting narrative of this memorable campaign, our representative withdrew.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

I see the carpet baggers have had a bonfire up at Rat Portage. If they had my experience they would follow my example and burn Shields.
E. M. STRIBEOUT.

I begin to see it's better to be Reeve than Mayor.
MALTER WOLIVER.

We work where you talked and fooled.
THE ONTARIO COUNCIL.

Didn't we pass a $15,000 by-law by a vote of 12 to 1? And, say, hav'nt we got the tags for the dogs? And did'nt we engage Brereton on behalf of the town? What are you talking about?
HIS WASHUP.

Oh! yes, you did all that and more—you thanked a Manitoba Colonel for keeping the peace in an Ontario town, and you did it, you said, on behalf of the citizens who had been insulted.
THE PEOPLE.

That purse of $150 for Lyon will render it necessary for my friends to go further than a washed gold-headed cane. If I had what's owing me, I'd contribute handsomely myself.
THE "CAPTAIN."

I think I ought to have a testimonial for making way for Miller. If he's unseated, I shall certainly "run" next time.
J. K. BRYTON.

Yes, run your head in a hole, and pick the whole in too.
THE GADFLY.

Strange,—I can't get Shields to stay here. Before election there was some excuse; now it begins to look as if I'd be here all winter without getting at the bottom of things.
THE AUDITOR.

I'll bet fifty dollars Shields has gone to look after the timber limits he was promised if Plummer were returned.
OUR SPECIAL.

I'll bet another fifty that he'll get nary a stick in the territory.
THE NEW INSPECTOR.

I would like to know what has become of the $1,000 contributed by the Norquay Government for street improvements. I hope it is not true that some of it is to be expended beyond the dump in opening up the Rideout "Estate."
EX-COUNCILLOR MULLER.

Could not some of it be handed over for improving the Manitoba side of the Main Street, near the Oliver block?

ONTARIO IRON.

We read in the Journal of Commerce that a syndicate of capitalists is being formed in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of developing iron ore mines in central Ontario. The amount to be invested is $1,500,000, and among the leading citizens of Cleveland interested are the Hon. Henry B. Payne, Judge Stevenson Burke, the railroad magnate, and Wm. B. Chisholm, President of the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company. The iron ranges that are to be opened are nine miles from Lake Ontario, with an area of 60,000 acres, a part of which is in possession of Canadian and New York parties. The Central Ontario Railway, now being built, will open a way to the market, and be sustained by a monopoly of the new carrying trade. The railway will terminate on Weller's Bay, Lake Ontario, where ore docks and pockets have been already contracted for. Ten mines have been located, and the output for the next year is estimated at 100,000 tons. Samples it is said show a magnetic and Bessemer ore of fine quality.

Now, it strikes us that, if it will pay an American syndicate to go to all this vast expense to transport Canadian iron ore from the mines in Central Ontario to Cleveland, would it not pay to smelt the ore in the neighborhood of the mines? The question, we apprehend, hinges on the coal supply. In Ohio they have coal, in Ontario we have not; but would it not be cheaper to carry coal to where the iron is than carry the iron to the coal? Our paternal government have settled this point by putting a duty of 60 cents a ton on the coal used for smelting, and have thus favored the Ohio syndicate, while making smelting prohibitory in Ontario through the coal tax. This is a beautiful instance of the working of the policy by which this government has managed to rob the people, develop monopoly and destroy industry.

A contemporary says:—The Muskoka Algoma gang of curruptionitts are finding their way to Ottawa singly or in pairs—they are too much ashamed of each other to travel in a group. Their mission is to report themselves to Sir John, who commissioned them, and the public will be amused to learn that he is so disgusted at their want of success that he has delined to see the advance guard. We have no doubt of his present belief that all the money sent up did not reach the voters. Capt. Kirwan has been venting his wrath very freely, alleging that he was shabilly treated, and that he had difficulty in paying his way back to Ottawa. His word may be taken on this point, for those who were entrusted with the money knew better than let too many in to share the spoils.

CHINA'S EMPEROR.

A Rich and Luxurious Home—The Young Monarch's Education.

The ruler of the 250,000,000 of which the Chinese nation probably consists is now within five years of his majority, and is an occupant, while yet a minor, of the same apartments in which lived the Emperor who preceded him on the Dragon throne. There, says the North China Herald, he eats with gold-tipped chopsticks of ivory. There he sleeps on a large Ningpo bedstead, richly carved and ornamented with ivory and gold, the same on which the noble-minded Emperors Kang Hsi Chien Lung used to recline after the day's fatigue last century and the century before. Like one of those living Buddhas who may be seen in a lamasery on the Mongolian plateau, he is knelt to by all his attendants and honored as a god. There is this difference, that the respect felt for him is more profound than for them. The seclusion in which he is kept also his far more complete. The building in which the Emperor resides is called Yank Hsin Tein, and is a little to the west of the Ch'len Ch'ing Meu in the middle of the palace. At the back of the central gate, on the south side, is the great reception hall. When ministers of state and others for an audience, at four, five or six in the morning, according to custom they have to go on foot to the center of the palace over half a mile if they enter by the east or west gate, and when they get on in years they can appreciate the Emperor's favor, which then by a decree allows them to be borne in a chair instead of walking.

SEVEN MAGNIFICENT COMPARTMENTS.

The rooms of the Emperor consist of seven compartments. They are provided with the divan or k'ang, the peculiar institution of North China. The k'angs are covered with red felt of native manufacture and the floor with European carpets. The cushions all have embroidered on them the dragon and the phœnix. Pretty things scattered through the rooms are endless in variety and are changed in accordance with any wish expressed by the Emperor. The rooms are in all 30 yards long by from 8 to 9 yards deep and are divided into three seperate apartments, the throne room being the middle one. Folding doors 10 feet in height open into each of these apartments to the north and south in the center of each. The upper part of these doors is in open work, in which various auspicious characters and flowers are carved. At the back paper is pasted to admit light to the rooms. The front is ornamented with gilding, sculpture and varnish of various colors. These doors remain open even in winter, because during that season a thick embroidered curtain of damask is hung in the doorway, which by its weight keeps its place close to the door posts and prevents cold air from entering. In summer this is replaced by a curtain admitting the breeze on account of its being made of very thin strips of bamboo. The silk threads used in sewing the strips of bamboo together are of various colors, and passing through the whole texture of the curtain from the top to the bottom are very agreeable to the eye. These summer and winter curtains are rolled up to give air to the rooms when required. Exit and entrance are often effected on each side of these curtains by side doors. Along the whole front of thirty yards there is a covered flight of steps fifteen feet wide The roof over this rests on two rows of pillars. The pillars shine with fresh vermillion, both within the rooms and on the steps outside, and are decorated with sculptured work, partly gilt and partly varnished. The Hoppo who lately returned from Canton gave the Emperor a present valued at $800. It consisted of chandeliers holding 500 wax candles each. His majesty has also some electrical machines and numberless foreign curiosities.

HIS MOTHER AND HIS STUDIES.

The Emperor was vaccinated when an infant, before his high destiny was though of; otherwise it would have been difficult to vaccinate him, for, his person being sacred when Emperor, no lancet can touch him. His mother, the Princess of Ch'un, who is a sister of the Empress of the west, will be raised to the rank of Empress dowager when he is 16, and his father will also be made T'ai Shang Huang. At least this is to be expected by precedent, so that after three years we shall again have two Empresses dowager, but in this case they will be sisters. The princess his mother goes to see him once a month, and kneels when she first speaks to him, but rises afterward. His father does so too. The Emperor studies Chinese daily for an hour and a half, and Manchu also for an hour and a half. He spends two hours in archery and riding, and in winter amuses himself in sledging. He has a little brother of 5, whom it may be hoped the mother takes with her when she goes to the palace. The teachers who instruct him kneel to him on entering, but afterward sit. The Emperor has eight eunuchs, who constantly attend him, besides an indefinite number for special occasions. He has his meals alone, and the eight eunuchs wait round him, restraining him if he takes too much of any one thing. His school room is at the back of the Yang Hsin Tien already described, and the hall for conference each morning with ministers is a little to the east.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

With reference to the Boundary Award the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* says:

"To prevent misunderstanding it must be kept in mind that they rejected what is called the due North line, contended for by the Dominion, and held the Western boundary to be the Northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, and that they likewise rejected the Height of Land as the Northern boundary, and held that the point of James Bay due North from the head of Lake Temiscamingue was the North-eastern boundary. It is simply the height of absurdity to argue that any court or judge can find what is called a legal or true boundary in the Northwest when no one has ever ventured to point one out.

The *Mail* repeats a statement that we are sorry to have to remark it must know to be untrue, because it has been so often made and its falsehood so often exposed. The commission of the arbitrators was not "*distinctly to find the true legal boundary*," but "*to determine*" the boundaries, a very different thing. We doubt if any one who respects the memory of Chief Justice Harrison will thank the *Mail* for its vindication of him by distinguishing between his functions as a judge, and as an arbitrator, the plain meaning of which is that, as an arbitrator, he gave an award against the principles of equity, which he would have deserved blame for if given by him as a judge."

SENDING SOLDIERS TO OVERAWE VOTERS.

The *Mail*, speaking for its patron and leader, strives to justify the sending of the Winnipeg Field Battery to take part in an Ontario election. To do this it asserts that the Liberals had formed a nefarious plot to prevent the Tories from voting at Rat Portage. Its only authority for this is the statement of the local paper which recently became Tory. The statement is so monstrously improbable that no one in his senses can believe it. The Liberals were too certain of victory to risk its fruits by any such foolish action. Were the Liberals bad enough and foolish enough to resort to such means, there were other places where they might have been employed with temporary success. The statement is incredible, and serves to aggravate the gross outrage which has been perpetrated—the gross indignity which has been inflicted on Ontario. The attempt to make excuse for that indignity by pretending that the Liberals meant to commit what the local paper calls "a dastardly outrage on a free people in a free country is made in vain." Mr. Hardy's letter proved that there was no reason to apprehend a disturbance of any kind. To pretend that any such plot as that described by the Tory organ was hatched is to insult common sense.

In Great Britian soldiers are never sent to preserve the peace at the polls. So sensitive is public opinion on this point, so incompatible is even the appearance of a military uniform near a polling place deemed to be with perfect freedom of election, that in garrison towns the troops are usually confined to their quarters on election days. The organ of the Tory Premier, however, can see nothing improper in sending a body of Manitoba volunteers into an Ontario electoral district on an election day to overawe Ontario electors, and is not ashamed to say that no one who has any regard for the rights of the electors, no one who values human life and objects to rioting and disorder complains of this military invasion of Ontario. That style of defending such outrages is so hackneyed that it deceives no one. Every intelligent man in Canada knows that the charges made against the Ontario Government and against Mr. Pattullo are false and calumnious, and that the Tory organ in making them but add other outrages to that they seek to defend.

Were the volunteers often ordered on such service the whole force would soon go to pieces, for not only would the force become unpopular, but the volunteers themselves would become so disgusted at being made the instruments of corruption and fraud and tyranny that no respectable man could be found to join the force or to remain in it any longer than was absolutely necessary.

If the legal maxim that for every wrong there must be a remedy holds good; then for the great wrong done to Ontario in this case, for the gross outrage and the ineffable insult to which she has been wantonly subjected, her representatives, if they are men, should be able to obtain redress. If her representatives fail in their duty, the people themselves must vindicate the honour and dignity of their Province.—Globe.

The Week's Failures.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 100 failures reported to Bradstreet's during the week, four less than the preceding week, thirty-nine more than the corresponding week in 1882, and seventy-one more than the same week in 1881. Compared with the previous week:

Middle States, 43; increase of 12; New England States, 26; an increase of 2; South-ern States, 13, a decrease of 8; Western States, 52, an increase of 2; Pacific States and Territories, 21, a decrease of 12; Canada and the Provinces, 22; an increase of 1.

In the principal trades they were as follows:

Grocery	19	Millinery	3
General trades	15	Tobacco and cigars	3
Shoes	11	Lumber	3
Liquors	5	Drugs	3
Manufacturers	16	Furniture	3
Hotels & restaurants	9	Bakers & confections	3
Dry goods	4	Fruits	3
Produce & provisions	6	Laces	3
Butchers	6	Banks	2
Carriages	6	Commission	2
Clothing	5	Gents' fur. goods	2
Grain and flour	5	Stationery	2
Harness	1		

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